

OUR CIRCULATION.

The Anderson INTELLIGENCER has the largest circulation of any country paper published in the State, and has more than three times the circulation of any other paper in Anderson County. We print and circulate regularly 1776 papers. Our list in the County has increased instead of diminished, and we hope to receive a still greater increase during the coming fall. We are willing at any time to verify the above by an inspection of our subscription book, or our paper bills; or when desired, we will furnish advertisers with an affidavit of the correctness of our statement as to the circulation of the INTELLIGENCER.

Tenants, remember that on Saturday, the 18th inst., you can, by voting for the change in the fence law, secure a new system in the agriculture of this County which will save you the great labor of fencing, which annually requires so much of your time and strength.

Land-owners should not forget that the election on the 18th inst. will decide whether this County is to be denuded of timber, and our old fields still further worn out by close grazing and the tramping of cattle. Vote for the change, and thereby save your timber and improve your old fields.

The Democrats of Mississippi have very wisely renominated Governor Stone for their next Governor. The Republicans make no nomination, and expect to succeed in electing an independent candidate. In this, however, they will most probably be mistaken, as the people of the South have learned too much about independent candidates for that dodge to succeed.

During the recent commotion throughout the North, Gov. Hampton ought to have telegraphed the President, that South Carolina was enjoying profound peace, and that he could furnish his Excellency several regiments of militia to assist in quelling the riots. It would have given the North a good idea of the value of local self-government in a Southern State.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Gleanes is an exile from justice in South Carolina. Gov. Hampton was deceived in him enough to appoint him Trial Justice for Beaufort County, only a short time before that committee caused him to leave his country for his country's good. The Governor would do well in future to appoint none but Democrats to office, and thereby save himself the mortification of seeing his appointees fleeing from the shadow of crimes of their own commission.

The Navy Department paid full fare for soldiers sent over railroads to protect their property during the recent strike. This was of course proper, for it is the duty of the general government to protect the property, and maintain the public peace in such emergencies, when properly requested to do so, and the transportation of soldiers is the duty of the government, and not of the disturbed States. It is not an expense to be levied on the property threatened, but is a matter of duty with the government.

The great railroad strike is virtually at an end, and the misguided laborers of the disturbed section have returned to work at reduced wages where they can get employment. Numbers of the leaders of the numerous riots have been arrested for trial, and a great many others have been dismissed from the service of the railroads where they held positions. The general feeling is that there will be no further trouble in railroad circles of consequence for years to come. The failure of this gigantic effort to accomplish anything for the laborers has been a severe lesson, which will not be soon forgotten.

Southern mad caps are advocating an increase of the national standing army because of the chill of horror given some of the Northern States by the threatening proportions assumed by the late railroad strike. We think it should threaten Governors to stay at home, and Legislatures to provide for an economical but efficient volunteer militia, similar to that now organizing in South Carolina. Governor Hampton could teach the Pennsylvania Governor a wholesome lesson by example if such a riot were to occur in this State as that which recently disturbed that State. If the Northern States would examine the Southern theory and practice of government they would find them more simple, and at the same time more efficient than their fanatic institutions. To increase our standing national army will be but to take a step towards centralization, which is sure to end in despotism. No lover of Democratic government would be willing to see the standing army increased.

Those parties who talk about reorganizing and leading the Republican party to victory in the next election because a vote is to be taken on the fence question in this County must have been sleeping for the past six months. They surely have not heard that republicanism has been buried forever in South Carolina. The concern has been disbanded, and every man that makes any pretensions to honesty and respectability has left its ranks, and the past leaders are either in distant exile or are on-day travelling to the north of the world's march to the penitentiary. Those who wish to turn republican need not make a pretense of the fence question to do so. Men have the right to differ on this or any other subject, but such differences have nothing to do with politics. We can only say that any person who would turn republican now over any subject whatever is welcome to do so, for the Democratic party can only state such a weak-kneed follower. The threats of republicanism, about the fence law, scare no person.

SOME STATISTICS.

As a great many persons will vote on the 18th inst., against changing the system of fencing practiced at this time in this county, without really understanding the merits of the change which proposes to fence stock instead of the crops, we have prepared from the returns in the auditor's office the following statistical information upon the subject, which shows the immense cost and annual outlay required by our present system of fencing, compared with that which will be required under the new system if the law is changed. These figures advocate the adoption of the stock law more forcibly and more practically than any words which we could pen, and therefore we ask the opponents of the change to ponder them well and heed the plain advice which they give:

In Anderson County there are 104,443 acres of arable or plowed land, divided between 2,543 land owners, which gives a little over 41 acres as the average amount of plowed land owned by each land owner. Every farmer will on the average have his land fenced into three fields, which will give 131 acres to the field. To fence each field will require 1,040 yards of fencing, which, if a panel of fencing covers 43 feet clear, will require 240 panels of fencing. Then if the fence is ten rails high, it will require twenty rails to the panel, or 4,800 rails to the field, and 14,400 for the three fields will be the average amount of fencing owned by each farmer in this County.

Now, if we estimate the value of fencing at \$1.25 a hundred for timber, cutting, splitting and putting up, we have the average value of every man's fencing in this County—\$180.00—or the startling sum of \$457,440 for the County. This immense sum can be best appreciated by a comparison. All the houses in the County, including towns and villages, are valued at \$163,902. All the cattle, hogs, sheep and goats in the County are valued at \$147,671, and hence the fences are worth \$148,167 more than all the houses, cattle, sheep, goats and hogs in the County. Repairing this fencing at the rate of one rail to each half panel of fence, which is equivalent to making a new fence once in ten years, we have an annual expense of labor and material equivalent to \$45,774 every year for repairing fences in Anderson County.

But objections to the change any the expense of keeping up the pasture fence would be very burdensome. Suppose the average farmer should enclose for pasture one-fourth of his arable land, which is a full estimate. The value of the pasture fences would be, on an average, about forty-five dollars to each farmer if he had to buy all new rails and pay for putting them up on one-fourth of his plowed land at \$1.25 per hundred. But the cost of his present fencing is \$180. The pasture fences for the County would be \$114,435 instead of \$457,740 as at present. But every farmer has rails enough already to build his pasture fences, and the only expense he would be at, is in hauling and putting up the rails, which would be very little—not as much as they will be at in repairing old fence under the present plan. Then when the pasture fences are built instead of an annual outlay of \$45,774 to repair fences we will only have an outlay in the County for repairing the pasture fences of \$11,443 per year.

Some, however, contend that the immense expense of fencing the County will entail a burdensome tax. As the law provides that the tax for erecting and maintaining this County fence shall be collected off of landowners, no one except landowners has any right to complain of the amount of tax for building a County fence. Non-landowners do not pay one cent of the tax, and therefore have no concern with its amount. But as some landowners would like to see the estimates upon this subject, we give them below:

The County line to be fenced is 65 miles by survey, equal to 343,200 feet. Running the fence straight, and letting rails cover nine feet, it will require 38,134 rails to run it, and making the fence ten rails high gives 381,340 rails, worth, at \$1.25, \$47,668 for new rails. The number of acres of land in Anderson County is 1,449,701, hence a tax of 1-14 of one cent to the acre, or \$1.14 to the 100 acres, will be enough to build the fence of new rails at \$1.25 per hundred. When the Commissioners, however, come to making the contract for building this fence, it will be let out by bids from one mile upwards, and farmers living along the line will use their sound rails in building it at bids very much under \$1.25 per hundred. The expense will not, we believe, exceed one cent per acre. The annual expense of keeping this fence in repair would be about \$47,600, if no other County adopts the change, but we may rely upon Abbeville and portions of Pickens and Oconee adopting it soon, and the County fence would then be unnecessary.

It may be an item of interest to inform tenants and renters that there are 213,062 acres of old field in this County which is not cultivated. A great portion of this would be brought into use by the change, and the amount of arable land increased by about one-third, so that tenants would be in demand, and instead of the tendency being to decrease the amount given it would tend to increase it, for the number of tenants would be the same after as before the change.

A Calming Scrape.
New York, August 2.
Jay Gould was this morning accosted by Major A. Solover, a friend of Jim Keene, while passing through Exchange place. Words were exchanged, when Major Solover struck Gould one or two blows on the head, and then, picking him up, threw him down the alley way, a distance of eight feet. Mr. Gould was rescued by some friends, and was found to be uninjured, with the exception of a few slight bruises. He was able to walk to his office. The trouble is said to have originated from Gould having betrayed a combination to put up the prices of Lake Shore stock, for which Keene and Solover were interested with Gould. There was considerable gossiping about the stock exchange for a few minutes, as it was rumored that Gould had been seriously injured.

Hon. A. J. Stephens will have an article on the "Letters of Junius" in the next *Independent*. He is credited the credit for Lord Lytton's, we believe. **A. Oakley Hall's** whereabouts is still unknown. One story locates him at Constantinople and another at Paris. He is said to have reached Europe almost penniless.

DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHTS.

The merchants and business men of Anderson find the discrimination in freights between the towns of Greenville and Anderson exceedingly oppressive, because its operation has had the effect of driving trade from a large area of territory, which formerly found a market here, to the mountain city. The hostile management of the South Carolina Railroad has done more to injure the material prosperity of Charleston, and by bringing their freights directly over the Air Line obtain them so much sooner than they can do by way of Charleston, that it makes it a business impossibility for them to trade in the latter city.

The plain result is that the policy of the South Carolina Road injures Charleston by diverting the trade of the up-country to centers which purchase in other markets; it injures itself by this diversion, for by increasing the freights to these points on the Air Line, it loses the carrying of them; and it injures the interior towns of the up-country by driving off their trade to other markets, which are situated upon a road more favorably inclined towards their commercial prosperity. We will try to give the rates of discrimination in our next issue, and hope the press and the public sentiment of South Carolina will be brought to bear to relieve us of this oppression, which subverts the good of no one except business men along the line of the Air Line Railroad.

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

Maj. J. C. Hess, the general agent of the National Immigration Bureau of Philadelphia, is in Anderson, and will be pleased to furnish information relative to the aims and objects of the Bureau to any person desiring it. This Bureau has been recently formed for the purpose of importing desirable immigrants from Europe to this country, and if properly supported will accomplish great results for the portions of the American Union which are sparsely settled and in need of immigration. The building used for the purposes of this worthy object is the celebrated Machinery Hall of the Centennial Exhibition. The following extract from their circular is worthy of the attention of our readers:

"In this building there will be exhibited, free of charge, all contributions the different States and Territories may see fit to make. These are expected to embrace specimens of minerals, vegetable products, manufactures, works of art; the laws, statistics and rates of taxation of the different States; maps, charts, and full descriptions of lands for sale; together with an abstract of titles and special laws of all kinds, that will represent the resources of each State and Territory, so as to enable the manager of the Bureau to answer any question emigrants may want to ask. Everything contributed will be thoroughly exhibited free of charge, and without partiality or favoritism."

"The object of this Bureau is to foster and encourage immigration in all the States and Territories that desire it. Hence they should all be represented. Specimens of their enlightenment on exhibition for the enlightenment of emigrants who are selecting new homes. Parties having inducements to offer immigrants, should be full and explicit in their descriptions, so as to be readily comprehended by the prospective emigrants, and an attack made on the part of the emigrants who are selecting new homes. The attack continued till nearly sunset. The Russian infantry was in great force in a continuous line under shelter of trenches. Despite the most strenuous efforts, no impression could be made upon that line. Two companies of Russian infantry took round to the right of the Turkish trenches and entered the town of Plevna, but could not get beyond the trenches. Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken to attempt to keep down the Turkish cannonade, which was crashing into the infantry in the open field, but they were compelled soon to evacuate the position. At sundown the Turks made a continuous forward movement and recaptured their second position. The Russian infantry made a succession of desperate attacks, but were repulsed. The Turks gradually retook the position they had lost. The fighting lasted long after night-fall."

Killed for a Due Bill.

Brunson, S. C., August 5.
A fatal shooting affray took place here last night about dark, between T. Gill and B. J. Martin, both white and residents of this place, which resulted in the instant death of the latter. The circumstances that caused the difficulty were about as follows: Some time in the month of July last, Gill and Martin, concerning a due bill for some very small amount, which apparently passed off satisfactorily to both parties. But to the surprise of the citizens, some time since Martin repaired to Gill's residence with a deadly step; disarmed him, entered his house, searching through the same. Gill, knowing the character he had to deal with, escaped through the back way with his wife. Martin, after a house, about a dozen steps, disarmed him, however, reaching his gate he stood his gun against the fence, and returned a second time; it is supposed to hunt for Gill again. Gill, meeting him on the steps, fired at him with a Colt's revolver, the ball going through Martin's heart. He turned, made a few steps, and fell. Gill fired again, and the shot took effect in his back. The jury of inquest is now considering the case. Gill was found to have shot Martin with a terror to his own life brought in contact with him.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Large Calico Sales.

New York, August 2.
The announcement that Townsend, Montana & Co. of New York, would sell 1,775 cases "Richmond prints" calico at a trade sale at their salerooms 77 and 81 Leonard street, to-day, by order of the agents of the manufacturers, attracted a large number of goods merchants from all the principal cities of the Union to the sales. The auctioneer stated that instead of 1,775 cases, as advertised, he would sell about 2,350 cases of goods. The sale was then begun and the bidding ran lively and steadily. About 2,200 cases of gray and fancy prints, known to the trade as "firsts," averaging about 2,600 yards to a case, were disposed of at 6 cents per yard—average price 61 cents. One hundred and sixty-eight cases of "second" prints, averaging about 2,600 yards to a case, were then sold at 54 and 64 cents. The demand was so great that 2,000 more cases could have been easily sold. The amount realized by the sale was over \$450,000. The price for the same grade of goods would average about half a cent less per yard than those of last year.

George H. Pendleton is reported to have changed wonderfully within a year, and now looks twenty years older than he did a twelvemonth ago. —Pittsburg has a population of 140,000, and an assessed valuation of \$172,000,000. To pay for recent damages a tax of \$2.81 on every \$100 of property must be raised. This will about swamp Pittsburg.

Chief Justice Agnew, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, with a party of twelve, went to the woods for a few days ago. One of the party began shooting pheasants. The result was that all were arrested and taken before a country magistrate, who fined them for violation of the game law.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The advance of Russia, who, after crossing the Danube had advanced with very little formidable opposition into the Turkish territory, beyond the Balkan Mountain has met with a serious check by a defeat of a portion of the Czar's army in a series of engagements fought at Plevna about the last of July. The position of the Russian army is very critical if the reports be true, and it is not improbable that the invading army will be forced to retreat back of the Balkans.

It is not improbable that the wily Turk has permitted the invading army to advance without serious opposition, until it has placed itself in a position where defeat is almost certain ruin. The pursuit of this policy by the Turks may yet prove the part of masterly policy, and not the evidence of weakness as has been generally supposed. The fate of Russia in Asiatic Turkey should have forewarned the commanders of her army in European Turkey. The strategy which destroyed the campaign in Montenegro was enough to convince the Empire of the Cross that the soldiers of the Crescent were not without leaders. It appears from present information that the Russian officers at Plevna were over confident and reckless in making the attack, and were simply outgeneraled. If Russia can concentrate reinforcements speedily, the impending disaster may be checked, but the condition of her advance, which has been made more rapidly than prudently, is such as to render reinforcements or concentration almost impossible. It will require great skill and rapidity of movement to sustain the Russian line beyond the Balkan range.

The following detailed account of the engagement is from Turkish sources, but, if true, shows the Russians to have been very reckless in their attack of the Turks, who literally overwhelmed them:

FIRST DAY.

LONDON, August 2, 1877.
A correspondent telegraphing from Belgrade, fifteen miles east of Plevna, gives a detailed account of the fighting of Monday. The Turkish force was estimated at 50,000. They occupied a position of positions which are naturally strong and also artificially fortified in every available spot, forming a horseshoe in front of Plevna, with both flanks resting on the river Vid. The Russian force consisted of five army corps, under General Krudener; the Thirtieth division and Thirtieth brigade of the Second corps, under Prince Schackowsky, with three brigades of cavalry and 160 guns. It was arranged that General Krudener should attack the Turkish center at Grivica and the northern flank of the entrenched position over Balova, while Schackowsky attacked Radivoz, and General Skobeleff, Jr., held in check a strong Turkish force, which was the extremity of the Turkish line.

General Krudener began the battle about half-past nine o'clock. After a long bombardment he succeeded in silencing the Turkish cannon at Grivica, but could never get beyond the earthworks. He spent the whole afternoon unavailingly endeavoring to force the northern flank of the Turkish position, desisting after dark without having gained anything material and having himself suffered considerable loss. Prince Schackowsky about noon carried Radivoz, and planting four batteries on a ridge beyond, bombarded the nearest Turkish position, which was an earthwork surrounded by a ditch and a trench. The trenches were strongly held, but with a terrible effort, and very severe loss, owing to the heavy Turkish artillery fire.

USELESS SUCCESS.
The Russians, moreover, were unable to utilize the captured position. About four o'clock the Turkish center was brought up and an attack made on the position immediately covering Plevna. The attack continued till nearly sunset. The Russian infantry was in great force in a continuous line under shelter of trenches. Despite the most strenuous efforts, no impression could be made upon that line. Two companies of Russian infantry took round to the right of the Turkish trenches and entered the town of Plevna, but could not get beyond the trenches. Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken to attempt to keep down the Turkish cannonade, which was crashing into the infantry in the open field, but they were compelled soon to evacuate the position. At sundown the Turks made a continuous forward movement and recaptured their second position. The Russian infantry made a succession of desperate attacks, but were repulsed. The Turks gradually retook the position they had lost. The fighting lasted long after night-fall."

With the darkness the bashi-bazouks took possession of the battlefield and slew the Russian wounded. The bashi-bazouks worked around to their rear and fell on the wounded collected in the village of Radivoz. A retreat was compelled in this direction, namely the Russian line. The contingencies arising from this untoward battle are of ominous significance.

TRUCKS CLAIM OF VICTORY.

A despatch dated Pera, July 31, midnight says: "Intelligence just received here from Osman Pacha announces a great Turkish victory. The enemy were completely routed after a severe fighting, with a loss of 8,000 killed and 16,000 wounded. The Turks captured a great quantity of arms and ammunition. The Turkish casualties were comparatively small, owing to the fact that they fought upon the defensive."

Out of the numerous conflicting reports from Bulgaria the past week one substantial and very important fact is gleaned that the Turks have abandoned their Fabian policy and are making a serious attack on the flank of the Russian line. The latter have been forced to suspend aggressive movements and concentrate on their central line from Bija to Timova. As pointed out by a Vienna correspondent, if the Russian line is broken, General Mehmet Ali's success in joining hands between Timova and the Balkan passes it will be fatal to the Russian south of the mountains.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 3.
The Daily News correspondent sends from Ploviden near Plevna a graphic account of Tuesday's battle, the substantial facts of which are as telegraphed to the United States yesterday. The following closing scenes give a vivid idea of the extent of the Russian disaster. It will be noticed that the correspondent is with Prince Schackowsky's command, and does not purport to give any account of the condition or losses of Gen. Krudener's corps. "And now the Russian line anywhere was dead, not a man left to offer to make the best of defeat. Prince Schackowsky had not a man left to cover the retreat. The Turks struck without pause, and were aided by a shower of shot which they knew how to make the most of. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their original first position, and

captured the Russian cannons before the batteries could be withdrawn. Turkish shells began once more to whistle over the ridge above Radivoz, and fall into the village behind, now crammed with wounded. The loss of wounded soldiers during their painful way over the ridge were incessant. The badly wounded mostly lay where they fell. Later, in the darkness, a baleful sort of krauk-entranger swarmed over the battlefield in the shape of Bashi Bazouks, who spared not. Lying there on the ridge till the moon rose, the staff could hear from below, on the still night air, cries of pain and entreaties for mercy, and the yells of blood-thirsty fanatic triumph. It was, indeed, a scene of horror and carnage. We stayed there to learn, if possible, what troops were coming out of the valley of the shadow of death below, if there were indeed any at all to come. It did not seem a very good case. The Turks had been in the case before dark, and we could watch the flash of flames over against us, and then listen to the scream of the shells as they tore by. The sound of rifle bullets were incessant, and the escort and retreating columns were in a deplorable condition. A detachment of length began to come struggling up, but it will give an idea of the disorganization to say that when a company was told off to cover somewhat the wounded in Radivoz, it had to be made up of men of several regiments. About 9 o'clock the staff quitted the ridge, leaving it littered with the groaning and dying moving gently, lest we should tread on the prostrate wounded. We lost our way as we had lost our army. We did not find rest for the whole night, but by reason of alarms of the Bashi Bazouks swarming in among the scattered and retiring Russians. At length, at 1 o'clock in the morning, having been in the saddle since 6 o'clock on the previous morning, we turned in a stable field, making beds of the reaped grain. We corresponded and Cossack alibi rested under the stars, but we were even then not allowed to rest, for before 4 o'clock an alarm came that the Bashi Bazouks were upon us, and we had to rise and tramp away. The only protection of the camp of what in the morning was a fine army was now a handful of wearied Cossacks. General Krudener sent word in the morning that he had lost severely, and could make no headway. He had resolved to fall back on the line of the river Oana. There had been talk (his troops being fresh) of renewing the attack to-day with his co-operation, but it is a plain statement of fact that we have no troops to attack with. The Russian estimate is that we have lost two regiments (say 5,000 men) out of our three brigades—a ghastly number, beating Elyas or Friedland. This takes no account of General Krudener's losses. We, too, retire on the Oana River, and Bulgaria, and to the best of our weak strength over the bridge at Sistova. One cannot in this moment of hurried confusion realize all the possible results of this state of affairs. Not a Russian soldier stands between the Turkish and the victorious Turkish army in Lovaca and Plevna, and only a weak division of the 11th Corps stands between Timova and the Shumalia army. I looked on Prince Schackowsky's forces as wrecked, and no longer for this campaign to be continued as a fighting integer. It is not ten days since the 30th Division crossed the Danube in the pride of superb condition. Now, what of it is left is demoralized and shattered. So on this side the Balkans, there remains but the 9th Corps, already roughly handled once at Nikopol and once at Plevna, one division of the 11th Corps and the Rutchuk army. Now if the Rutchuk army is marched to the west against Plevna, the Turkish army of Rutchuk is left loose on the Russian communications to Timova. One cannot avoid the conclusion that the advance over the Balkans is seriously compromised. The Russian strait is so bad that scattered detachments have been called up from out of Roumania, and the Roumanian division, commanded by General Mann, which crossed a day or two ago at Nikopolis has been called up to the line of the Oana River. An aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas was present at the battle, and at once started for Timova with evil tidings. We are just quitting this bivouac, and are failing on Bulgaria with all speed, leaving the Bulgarian villages the terror merces of the Turks. As I close I learn that our left General Skobeleff was very severely handled, having lost 300 men out of his single infantry battalion."

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

CLAYTON, GA., August 1, 1877.

DEAR INTELLIGENCER: I am no newspaper correspondent, and not aware that you desire such a communication as I shall offer to you, but it has occurred to me that you might want something from the mountains to mix up with your very numerous and interesting fence law communications; if so, you are at liberty to publish this stuff.

Well, I shall be brief. Speaking of fence laws, some intelligent people in this mountain country, are in favor of the change. Even here where there are large ranges for the stock to run on the mountain, they think it would be best to fence the mountains and stock, and turn out the valleys and crops. I am not sure that such an arrangement would work advantageously here, but am sure that it would in your County, and hope at the election which I see advertised in your valuable paper, to be held on the 18th inst., that the people—the whole people—will turn out and vote to fence in the stock and turn out the crops, thus benefiting the great majority of your citizens, and more especially the laboring class, whose interest should always be cared for.

Your correspondent has recently traveled from Anderson C. H., S. C., to Hiwassee, in Towers County, Georgia, by way of Franklin and Nantehala river in North Carolina, and has seen considerable of the country embracing these sections. The crops through this entire range are generally quite an average, and in some sections even better than usual. One man at Hiwassee, told me that he had a few acres in corn, many stalks of which were sixteen feet high. This looks like living. Wheat in Macon County, N. C., and Towers County, Georgia, can be bought abundantly at one dollar per bushel, and there are five miles in these sections for grinding it into flour. There are two asbestos mines now being worked successfully in this country, and several mica mines are being worked in the adjoining county of Macon, N. C.

These mines employ quite a number of hands, and bring a good deal of money into the country.

This county has several good mines in it, which have heretofore been profitably worked, even by the most simple machinery. I am not sure that any of them are now worked, as both capital and labor are scarce here.

The people in this section very much need the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad to carry to market their numerous minerals, stock, apples, &c.

The apple, chestnut, and Potato crops are unusually fine this year, and this I came near forgetting to mention. Can't you get your Legislature, Gov. Hampton, or some other man, to turn loose your Penitentiary hands, and let them complete the Blue Ridge Railroad, the most important one, in my judgment, to your State, as well as in this section, of any other road that might possibly be projected? I am interested in your people and State as well as this beautiful mountain country, and desire the completion of this Blue Ridge Railroad, three-fourths of which is already done from Walhalla, S. C., to the North Carolina line, a distance of about thirty-five miles; so let us go to work and finish up this road, which will make us all prosperous and happy.

A LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE.

The New Arrangements Made by Messrs. J. E. Adger & Co.

Among the business houses whose names are familiar not only in Charleston, but wherever Charleston trade extends, there is one that has for years been identified with the progress and prosperity of this city, that is J. E. Adger & Co. The house was established by Mr. James Adger in 1802, the first firm ever being Bones & Adger. After Mr. Adger's death, the business was carried on by his sons, and by the successful conduct of the business Mr. Adger withdrew from active participation in the hardware firm, although retaining a controlling interest in it, and after several years the firm name became Wm. Adger & Co. The late Mr. Adger was one of the original founders of the house. This style was retained until 1853, when owing to the death of Mr. Wm. Adger the firm was dissolved, and the name of J. E. Adger & Co. which has been retained ever since was adopted. The present members of the firm are Messrs. J. Ellison Adger, A. McD. Brown, E. D. Robinson and Ellison A. Smyth.

Messrs. J. E. Adger & Co. have recently made some very important changes in their warehouses and stores, which demand more than a passing notice. The extensive and varied nature of their trade requires very large accommodation, and accordingly they have occupied the two large two-story buildings from the Meeting street, and known as numbers 137 and 139, and also the rear of 135. No. 137 is exclusively devoted to their retail business, and there may be seen great numbers of the most improved saws, vators and other agricultural implements in which they are among the largest dealers in the South. They push specially the celebrated Farmers' Friend plows, and which are now justly considered one of the leading agricultural implements of the South. These plows received premiums in 1875 at every fair in South Carolina at which they were exhibited, and were highly commended by the judges of special note to be seen at this establishment is a beautiful sample of the Taylor Cotton Gin made in Georgia, and handsome enough for a piece of parlor furniture. The range of the Excelsior Gins, various hand and power saws, vators, and other agricultural implements. Fine arms of all descriptions, ranging from a Derringer to the best English breech-loading double-barreled shotgun, and from a pocket revolver to an old field smooth-bore musket, can be seen here and bought at the lowest market price. Cutlery from the best English and American manufacturers is a specialty, and all wants in this line, from the dainty lady's pocket-knife to the farmer's sheep shears, or the Clellan and English saddles, fine harness, and superior saddle-cloths and whips are to be found on the saddleery fully and skillfully made in the workshops in the upper stories.

The wholesale department at No. 139 is one of the most extensive and complete in the South, and the stock is selected with regard to adaptability to the trade of North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and with all

of which States the firm has long established business connections.

The rear 135 is used as a warehouse for heavy & bulky articles, and Messrs. J. E. Adger & Co., are among the largest importers of Sweden Iron, English Hollowware, English chains and hoes in the United States, and deal largely in agricultural boilers and pans for the manufacture of sugar and molasses, it will be readily understood that they require a large space for storage. The stock in all branches has been thoroughly overhauled and replenished, and the firm is now prepared to continue its dealings with its numerous old customers, and to open transactions with new ones on the most favorable terms. Mr. Jno. V. McNamee, lately of the firm of Hart & Co., is connected with the house, and will be pleased to receive from his friends their patronage.—*News and Courier.*

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

CLAYTON, GA., August 1, 1877.

DEAR INTELLIGENCER: I am no newspaper correspondent, and not aware that you desire such a communication as I shall offer to you, but it has occurred to me that you might want something from the mountains to mix up with your very numerous and interesting fence law communications; if so, you are at liberty to publish this stuff.

Well, I shall be brief. Speaking of fence laws, some intelligent people in this mountain country, are in favor of the change. Even here where there are large ranges for the stock to run on the mountain, they think it would be best to fence the mountains and stock, and turn out the valleys and crops. I am not sure that such an arrangement would work advantageously here, but am sure that it would in your County, and hope at the election which I see advertised in your valuable paper, to be held on the 18th inst., that the people—the whole people—will turn out and vote to fence in the stock and turn out the crops, thus benefiting the great majority of your citizens, and more especially the laboring class, whose interest should always be cared for.

Your correspondent has recently traveled from Anderson C. H., S. C., to Hiwassee, in Towers County, Georgia, by way of Franklin and Nantehala river in North Carolina, and has seen considerable of the country embracing these sections. The crops through this entire range are generally quite an average, and in some sections even better than usual. One man at Hiwassee, told me that he had a few acres in corn, many stalks of which were sixteen feet high. This looks like living. Wheat in Macon County, N. C., and Towers County, Georgia, can be bought abundantly at one dollar per bushel, and there are five miles in these sections for grinding it into flour. There are two asbestos mines now being worked successfully in this country, and several mica mines are being worked in the adjoining county of Macon, N. C.

These mines employ quite a number of hands, and bring a good deal of money into the country.

This county has several good mines in it, which have heretofore been profitably worked, even by the most simple machinery. I am not sure that any of them are now worked, as both capital and labor are scarce here.

The people in this section very much need the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad to carry to market their numerous minerals, stock, apples, &c.

The apple, chestnut, and Potato crops are unusually fine this year, and this I came near forgetting to mention. Can't you get your Legislature, Gov. Hampton, or some other man, to turn loose your Penitentiary hands, and let them complete the Blue Ridge Railroad, the most important one, in my judgment, to your State, as well as in this section, of any other road that might possibly be projected? I am interested in your people and State as well as this beautiful mountain country, and desire the completion of this Blue Ridge Railroad, three-fourths of which is already done from Walhalla, S. C., to the North Carolina line, a distance of about thirty-five miles; so let us go to work and finish up this road, which will make us all prosperous and happy.

This has been an unusually hot summer in the mountains, but you can always be comfortable at night, and generally find a cool place during the day. I don't know how you people "away down the country" at Anderson can stand this hot weather. I am sure it is very hard on my old friend, Maj. W. W. Humphreys, who is so very fat and stout. You ought to send him up here in summer.

People rarely ever die here. One good old lady, however—Mrs. Jones—left us on the 30th of July, aged 97 years. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Price and Mrs. Coffee all living in the same neighborhood in Checharoe District, are aged respectively, 105, 93, and 88 years, and the two last named are sisters. Mrs. Alex. Neville, from Walhalla, and who is aged 75 years, came here on the 30th inst., to see her mother, the Mrs. Jones referred to, buried. This is certainly remarkable longevity. The husband of Mrs. Jones died some two years ago aged about 99 years.

I could say much more, but must close. I am, sincerely, your well-wisher,

"PINNACLE MOUNTAIN."

—Rev. Dr. Plumer continues to be the voice of the Free-Prebyterian Council. His latest appeal was for the negro. He did not believe there was any special mission on Africa; the most eloquent preacher here was a Tennessee black man. Dr. Plumer wants more missionary work at the South, and thinks the best way to convert Africa is to win the hearts of the colored people in the United States.

It is semi-officially announced—for about the fourth or fifth time—that "the order of the day" is the extra session of an immediate extra session of Congress was discussed and disposed of negatively, because it was believed that an excited discussion of the labor question at this time would be injudicious. In short, it was held that the division of sentiment, public and official, regarding the riots, certain to follow from Congressional debates of the subject, would embarrass the Executive in the performance of his duties at this critical juncture.

A high officer of